

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims as follows:

Claims 1-163. (Cancelled).

164. (Currently amended) A physically cross-linked biocompatible hydrogel produced by [[the]] a method [[of]] comprising the steps of:

a) dissolving a biocompatible vinyl polymer in a first solvent to form a vinyl polymer solution, wherein the first solvent has a Flory interaction parameter (chi value) that is not sufficient for gelation; and

b) introducing contacting the vinyl polymer solution with in-a-volume-of a second solvent in a controlled manner to cause gelation, wherein the second solvent having a higher Flory interaction parameter (chi value) at a process temperature than the vinyl polymer solution that is sufficient for gelation in order to form a biocompatible physically cross-linked hydrogel without chemical cross-linkers, irradiation or thermal cycling, and wherein the cross-linked hydrogel is suitable for *in vivo* use.

165. (Currently amended) The physically cross-linked biocompatible hydrogel of claim 164, wherein the vinyl polymer is polyvinyl alcohol having a molecular weight of about 50 kg/mol to about 300 kg/mol.

166. (Currently amended) The physically cross-linked biocompatible hydrogel of claim 164, wherein the vinyl polymer solution is an aqueous solution of about 10 weight percent to about 30 weight percent polyvinyl alcohol based on the weight of the solution.

167. (Currently amended) The physically cross-linked biocompatible hydrogel of claim 164, wherein the vinyl polymer solution is introduced in an aqueous solution of sodium chloride from about 1.5 molar to about 6.0 molar.

168. (Currently amended) The physically cross-linked biocompatible hydrogel of claim 164₁ wherein the vinyl polymer solution is introduced in an aqueous solution of sodium chloride from about 1.5 molar to about 3.0 molar.

169. (Currently amended) The physically cross-linked biocompatible hydrogel of claim 164₁ wherein the vinyl polymer solution is introduced in an aqueous solution of sodium chloride from about 1.75 molar to about 6.0 molar.

170. (Currently amended) The physically cross-linked biocompatible hydrogel of claim 164₁ further comprising hyaluronic acid.

171. (Currently amended) The physically cross-linked biocompatible hydrogel of claim 164₁ further comprising polyacrylic acid.

172. (Currently amended) A physically cross-linked biocompatible hydrogel substantially free of chemical crosslinkers, wherein the cross-linked biocompatible hydrogel is formed without chemical cross-linkers, irradiation or thermal cycling.

173. (Currently amended) A physically cross-linked biocompatible hydrogel comprising at least about 10 weight percent polyvinyl alcohol solution gelled by immersion in about 2 to about 3 molar sodium chloride, wherein the hydrogel is about 14 percent to about 21 percent physically crosslinked, and wherein the cross-linked biocompatible hydrogel is formed without chemical cross-linkers, irradiation or thermal cycling.

174. (Currently amended) The physically cross-linked biocompatible hydrogel of claim 172₁ wherein the hydrogel comprises about 12 to about 29 percent polyvinyl alcohol.

175. (Currently amended) The method of physically cross-linked biocompatible hydrogel of claim 173₁ wherein the vinyl polymer solution contains one or more non-gelling components.

176. (Currently amended) The physically cross-linked biocompatible hydrogel of claim 172 further comprising hyaluronic acid.

177. (Currently amended) The physically cross-linked biocompatible hydrogel of claim 172 further comprising polyacrylic acid.

178. (Currently amended) An article of manufacture comprising a biocompatible cross-linked vinyl polymer hydrogel having at least one gradient of mechanical properties, wherein the cross-linked biocompatible hydrogel is formed without chemical cross-linkers, irradiation or thermal cycling.

179. (Currently amended) A one-piece prosthetic intervertebral disk comprising a biocompatible cross-linked polyvinyl polymer hydrogel, wherein the cross-linked biocompatible hydrogel is formed without chemical cross-linkers, irradiation or thermal cycling, and wherein the distribution of mechanical properties of the one-piece prosthetic intervertebral disk has a approximates the spatial distribution of the mechanical properties that approximates a of the combination of [[the]] nucleus pulposis and [[the]] annulus fibrosis of [[the]] a natural intervertebral disk.

180. (Currently amended) The physically crosslinked biocompatible hydrogel of claim 164 further comprising a therapeutic agent.

181. (Currently amended) A prosthetic intervertebral disk comprising a biocompatible physically cross-linked vinyl polymer hydrogel having a desired physical property, wherein the biocompatible physically cross-linked vinyl polymer hydrogel is formed by a method comprising the steps of:

a) providing a vinyl polymer solution comprising a vinyl polymer dissolved in a first solvent, wherein the first solvent has a Flory interaction parameter (chi value) that is not sufficient for gelation;

b) mixing the vinyl polymer solution with a gellant, wherein the resulting mixture has a higher Flory interaction parameter (chi value) than the vinyl polymer solution that

is sufficient for gelation, thereby[[;]] inducing gelation of the mixture of the vinyl polymer solution and the gellant; and

c) controlling the gelation rate to form a viscoelastic solution, wherein workability is maintained for a predetermined period, thereby making a biocompatible physically cross-linked vinyl polymer hydrogel having the desired physical property, wherein the cross-linked hydrogel is formed without chemical cross-linkers, irradiation or thermal cycling,[[;]] and wherein the biocompatible physically cross-linked vinyl polymer hydrogel is suitable for *in vivo* use.

182. (Currently amended) A prosthetic intervertebral disk comprising a biocompatible physically cross-linked vinyl polymer hydrogel having a desired physical property, wherein the biocompatible physically cross-linked vinyl polymer hydrogel is formed by a method comprising the steps of:

a) dissolving a vinyl polymer in a first solvent to form a vinyl polymer solution, wherein the first solvent has a Flory interaction parameter (chi value) that is not sufficient for gelation; and

b) introducing the vinyl polymer solution in a volume of a second solvent to cause gelation, the second solvent having a higher Flory interaction parameter (chi value) at-a-process-temperature-then than the vinyl polymer solution that is sufficient for gelation in order to form a biocompatible physically cross-linked hydrogel without chemical cross-linkers, irradiation or thermal cycling; and, wherein the

c) controlling the physical property of the cross-linked hydrogel is controlled by controlling the rate of the introduction of the vinyl polymer solution to the second solvent, and wherein the biocompatible physically cross-linked hydrogel is suitable for *in vivo* use.